(Boehringer Mannheim) utilizing a set of oligonucleotide primers whose design was based on the published chicken MMP-2 sequence (also shown in Figures 15A - 15D and in SEQ ID NO 23). One upstream primer, designed to encode a chicken MMP-2 protein start site at position 445 after an engineered internal BamHI endonuclease restriction site for insertion into the pGEX-3X GST vector, had the nucleotide sequence (5'CTCGGATCCTCTGCAAGCACG3' (SEQ ID NO 32)). The 5' and 3' ends of the primer respectively corresponded to positions 1325-1345 of the chicken MMP-2 sequence in Figure 15C. Another upstream primer, designed to encode a chicken MMP-2 protein start site at position 516 after an engineered internal BamHI restriction site for insertion into the pGEX-1λT GST vector and to encode a cysteine residue at position 517, had the nucleotide sequence (5'GCAGGATCCGAGTGCTGGGTTTATAC3' (SEQ ID NO 33)). The 5' and 3' ends of the primer respectively corresponded to positions 1537-1562 of the chicken MMP-2 sequence in the figure. A third upstream primer, designed to encode a chicken MMP-2 protein start site at position 549 following an engineered internal EcoRI endonuclease restriction site for insertion into the pGEX-1λT GST vector and to encode a cysteine residue at position 551, had the nucleotide sequence (5'GCAGAATTCAACTGTGGCAGAAACAAG3' (SEQ ID NO 34)). The 5' and 3' ends of the primer respectively corresponded to positions 1639-1665 of the chicken MMP-2 sequence in the figure.

8. At page 92, line 1, please add the following abstract (also provided on a separate enclosed sheet):

ABSTRACT

The present invention describes methods for inhibiting angiogenesis in tissues using vitronectin $\alpha_v\beta_5$ antagonists. The $\alpha_v\beta_5$-mediated angiogenesis is correlated with exposure to cytokines including vascular endothelial growth factor, transforming growth factor-α and epidermal growth factor. Inhibition of $\alpha_v\beta_5$-mediated angiogenesis is particularly preferred in vascular endothelial ocular neovascular diseases, in tumor